NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES GORDON SENNETS,

ADMOR AND PROPRIETOR. MYTICE, S. W. CORNER OF NASHAU AND PULTOR STO.

CONTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing import mi seus, solicited from any quarter of the world—if used with the second point for. By Our Foreign Correspondents are Padreoularity Requested to Seal all Letters and Padreoularity Requested to Seal all Letters and Padre NOTICE taken of anonymous communications. We do

B. PRINTING executed with neatness, A capness and des ADVERTISEMENTS remered every day.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

MEDLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-THE SCHOOLMASTES-LES

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery - RESERVATION - DEMON

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, Broadway, opposite Bond st. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway - HAMLET - WH

SHAMBERS STREET THEATRE, (late Burton's)-THE

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway-Afternot

BROADWAY VARIETIES, 42 Broadway-Tue FLYING

ORO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, 585 Broadway-Ermories

New York, Monday, October 20, 1856.

Mails for Europe. Ownerd mail steamship Ningara, Captain Wickman ate Boston or Wednesday, at noon, for Liverpool poan mans will close in this city at half-pas

t we o'clock to marro w afternoon. published at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies, wrappers, sixpency. scriptions and advertisements for any edition of the

New York Hyrain will be received at the following cased — In. & European Express Co., 61 King William at Fan — do. do. Picce do la Bourse Evançoi: — do. 9 Chapel street Evançoi: — John Hunter, 12 Exchange street, East.

The contents of the European edition of the HERAL brace the news received by mail and telegraph a affice during the previous week, and to the hour o

Mails for the Pacitic.

NEW YORE HERALD—CALIFORNIA EDITION.
The United States mail steamship George Law, Captain Borndon, will leave this port this afternoon, at two

mails for California and other parts of the Pacific, will close at one o'clock. The NEW YORK WESELY HERALD-California edition

ing the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, will be published at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, sixpens agents will please send in their orders as early as pos-

The News.

The official returns of the Pennsylvania election come in slowly. Our figures foot up as follows:-

Democratic majority in 1856...... 3,467

cratic loss..... We give in another column the result of the elections held thus far in the several States for the next Congress It shows a gain of forty-two members in ten States for the democratic party. If the eletions yet to be held result as in 1854, when the op position carried everything almost their own way the House will stand in the Thirty-fifth Congress 121 democrats to 113 opposition. The prospect is that the democrats will secure a working majority

The steamer City of Savannah sprung a leak during a violent gale on Tuesday last, when of Cape Hatteras, on her passage from Savannah for Baltimore, and in spite of the exertions of the crew she sunk on Thursday. The officers and crew were taken off by the bork Sylph, and arrived at Baltimore on Saturday night. The City of Savannah, emerly the Freeman Rawdon, was valued a \$30,000, and her cargo at \$70,000. The former was insure 1 for \$20,000, and it is believed the latter was also insured.

It was reported at New Orleans on the 13th inst that the steamer Perseverance, of the New Orleans and Texas line, was destroyed by fire in some Texan port on the 3d inst.

The pilot boat A. B. Neilson came in contact with the pilot boat Julia on Saturday evening, about eight o'clock, when three miles S. S. E. of the lightship. The Julia was struck abaft the beam, and sunk in fifteen minutes after the collision. Her crew took to the boats, and were picked up by the Neilson. The N. had her jibstay carried away and received some damage to her cutwater and forefoot.

No little excitement prevailed down town yester day, in consequence of the mysterious disappearance of a young and fashionably dressed female from on board one of the Atlantic street Brooklyn ferry boats. She went on board the boat about three o'clock in the morning, and her strange manner and extreme agitation attracted the attention of the deck hand and two gentlemen, who were the only passengers. Before reaching the Brooklyn side of the river she passed out of the cabin, and though quickly followed, no trace of her could be disco vered. Doubtless she precipitated herself into the river; but who she was, and under what circumstances she at that unseasonable hour committed

self-destruction, is a mystery.

We have heretofore printed a statement of the circumstances attending the affair of honor between Mr. Pryor, of the Richmond Enquirer, and Mr. Be verly B. Botts, furnished to the public by Mr. Chieman, the second of Mr. Pryor on that occasion, and to-day we lay before our readers a history of the affair published by Mr. Smith, the friend of Mr. Botts. Mr. Chisman, in his narrative, pretty broadly hinted that the Botts party put the police on the scent, thereby causing the arrest of the belligerents before they could get a crack at each other; and he likewise stated that young Botts' physical condition was such as to render him an unfit subject to be shot at. These points are stoutly rebutted by Mr Smith, and letters from several persons cognizant of the affair are appended to the statement, showing that Mr. Chisman was altogether wrong in both par tienlars.

We publish in another part of to-day's paper a let ter from our correspondent at Granada, Nicaragua, giving an account of Gen. Walker's movements, and history of what has occurred in the republic since his retseat from Leon, in June last, together with some interesting extracts from our files, received by the steamer Texas, which arrived at this port on Saturday from San Juan del Norte via Norfolk, where she put in for supplies, having been detained on the voyage by violent gales.

The value of foreign goods imported at the port of Boston during the week ending Oct. 17, amounted

The sales of cotton on Saturday reached about 1 000 bales, closing dull and irregular, and in some lines at a full |c. decline. This has been attributed to in creesed reseipts at Southern ports, with duil markets and a tendency to lower prices. Floor was heavy and the market closed at from 5c. a 105, per barrel decline. Wheat was also Ic. a 2c. lower, with a fair amount of sales. Corn sold at 69 c. a 70c., with limited transactions. Pork was steady, with sales of mess at \$22.50, and a bantering sale was | that result as for any other

made of 1,000 barrels at \$22, which, however, was no just criterion of the market, and some retail lots were reported at \$23. Sugars were firm and active. The sales embraced about 1,600 a 1,700 hhds. at very full prices. Coffee was quiet, awaiting the auction sale to come off on the 21st inst. Freights were firmer, and grain was engaged for Liverpeol at 8d. a 9ld. in bulk and bags.

The Great Contest-The Revolution and the Counter-Revolution.

The political revolution which was generated in 1853, and continued to increase and swell with astounding strides for nearly three years, has met with a counter revolution, which is first evidenced in the recent elections in the States of Pennsylvania and Indiana, and which throws the whole contest into a more entangled condition than we emember to have witnessed at any Presidential contest for thirty years.

The last returns from Pennsylvania seem to ndicate that the democrats have carried the State by not less than four thousand majority: while the telegraphic accounts from Indiana give the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Legisla ture all to the democracy. These returns are not absolutely reliable, and may be largely modified by futher intelligence; but there is enough in the results already before us to show that a most predigious effort has been made by the democracy both North and South, to create a counter-revoltion in their favor, and to stem back the tide of which the first rolling waves overwhelmed them at the late elections in Maine, Iowa and Vermont. Unexampled efforts have been made, both by speakers and writers in the North as well as the South, to work upon the national feeling of the commercial classes in the central States. One after another, Southern democratic Governors, democratic Senators and democratic office holders under the general government, have been prompted to threaten the North with disunion in case of the defeat of the democratic candidate; no consideration of decency, of loyalty, of common respect for the North, was allowed to interfere with the business of bullying the Northern merchants into the support of Mr. Buchanan. No doubt, to us the threats of disunion, the talk of civil war and forced marches on Washington appear very poor and sorry stuff; but no matter how sorry and absurd they were, they indicated a diseased state of the public mind in the South; and that diseased state of mind was enough to alarm the commercial classes in the central States, where nearly all the commercial interests of the country are concentrated. To this cause we must undoubtedly ascribe the sudden check of the popular revolution, and the recent probable victories in Pennsylvania and Indiana.

These, however, are mere skirmishes the preliminaries of the great battle to be fought on the first Tuesday in November. The moral effect of the recent elections will tell in favor of Mr. Buchanan and the democracy; and it will be felt more especially in the central states-New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois-all, except perhaps. Ohio. If, at the great enset of next month, the administration and the democracy can follow up the advantage they have already gained, and bring their whole forces to bear with vigor upon these central States, they may probably carry them all, and thus not only elect Buchanan triumphantly, but also elect a majority of Congress, pledged in support of the views and principles embraced by the democracy in the present contest.

These views and principles are of a very re markable character. The victory of Buchanan and a democratic majority in Congress, sweep at once to the winds and to oblivion all the efforts of the North in reference to slavery, and all their aims with regard to its non-extension. Such a result as this would, as a matter of course, establish slavery in Kansas, and complete the work begun by Jefferson Davis and Mr. Pierce: it would confirm and inaugurate the doctrines of the Ostend manifesto, and would proclaim to the world that the government of sanction of the people of the United States, was prepared to wrest from its owners Cuba, or any other foreign dependency whose acquisition it chose to consider desirable for the due developement of this country and its destined march among nations. Instead of a few doughfaces, where and there, as the democratic members from the North, who supported the repeal of the Missouri compromise, were called, i would be found that the whole of the central States of the Union were doughface States. These results, produced by the panic aroused about the Union, and the absolute necessity of keeping the South in the confederacy by sup porting its measures and electing its nomine would at least settle the history of the country for many years to come, and would give to the democracy an ascendancy which, with the least prudence, they might retain for four or five Presidential terms.

Further inquiry into the causes of the sudder check received by the popular revolution with which Fremont has become identified, discloses a variety of flaws in the organization and discipline of the revolutionary party itself. Instead of laboring harmoniously and zealously for the defeat of the democracy, the opposition has frittered away its strength in conflicts of its own, dividing its forces between two candidates, and wasting its energies on ridiculous issues, such as the religion, the identity, and the birth-place of its chief candidate, instead of entering into a statesmanlike discussion of the high questions of policy depending on the issue laid before the peo-The press and the politicians have been equally at fault. The nomination of Fremont at first received a vast and sudden popularity by the efforts of the independent press radiating from this metropolis. But, unfortunately, there followed a backward, and one might almost think, a treacherous movement, on the part of the politiians of the same party, whose influence seems to have been exercised, sometimes openly, some imes secretly, to defeat Colonel Fremont. Add to these the foolish local nominations that have been made, incoherent stump speakers and injudicious newspaper support, and something will be seen of the causes which have marred the prosperity of that opposition, which, two years go, was so strong so coherent, so full of promise

of ultimate success. Then what is to be done? Nothing can prevent the triumph and election of Buchanan, and an equal triumph in the House of Representatives, involving, as a matter of course, the forcible acquisition of Cuba and the establishment of slavery in Kansas, but some new and energetic policy on the part of all the friends of Fremont, including the honest rank and file who support Fillmore. Fillmore remains another week in the field, it will merely be done in the hope of supporting Buchanan, and the triumph of pro-slavery. That will be decisive, and we may as well prepare for

Financial Affairs to Europe-The Bank of

The latest accounts from Paris-which is not the centre of financial operations on the Continent of Europe-report that the bankers apprehended that the Bank of France was on the point of suspending payment. The step, in their opinion, had been rendered imperative by the drain, first of gold, to unknown boards, second, of silver to Vienna, Hamburg and China: by the heavy loss entailed upon the bank by the required importations of gold from England-amounting to 1 per cent on say eight millions of dollars per week for several weeks and by the impossibility of resorting to the usual recourse of monetary institutions, and curtailing the accommodation afforded by the Bank to operators on the Bourse. They urged that if the bank suddenly refused to coninue to carry these operators along, restricted her line of discounts, in short, to the point which would be fixed upon here in a like emergency, nancial revulsion would occur, which would convulse France, and probably overthrow the government. Therefore they inferred that for his own sake, the Emperor would compel the bank to uspend specie payments, and would again delare her paper a legal tender.

It may be observed, en passant, and before examine the character of the premises on which this conclusion rests, that the authors of this theory give Louis Napoleon credit for a very short-sighted wisdom. If the bank suspended, she would not only continue to accommodate speculators, as heretofore, but would in all probability, considering the ease with which the thing could be done, enlarge her line of discounts. Again, before long, the government will need money; evidently, if the bank is a non-speci paying concern, the simplest way of getting it would be to authorize a new issue of a hundred or two hundred millions. In a word, if the bank suspended, though she might in a certain way and certain place avert the impending storm, it would clearly be at the cost of the future: the crisis of 1856-'57 can only be escaped by renderng a future crisis perfectly inevitable and far more severe. Now, to suppose that Louis Napoleon, with his dynastic schemes, would thus purchase a day's peace at so fearful a cost for the morrow, is to give him very little credit for agacity. It is to intimate that his rejoicings ever the birth of his heir were not sincere.

However, we are quite prepared to show, that ander any circumstances, there is no reasonable likelihood of a suspension of the Bank of France. In the first place, the rate of interest has just been raised to six per cent. There is no doubt but this has caused very considerable inconve nience, has tightened the market, and has proved a serious trouble to mercantile men. And it i equally certain that it has pro tanto relieved the bank-though of course in the present condition of that institution it will not suffice to extricate it from impending embarrassments. Now if it had been the intention of the Emperor to compel the bank to suspend, would be have begun by fol lowing the contrary policy? There were two paths open to him; the one was to have the bank sus pend; the other to let the bank protect itself by adopting stringent measures to retain its spe cie in its vaults. On due reflection, Louis Na poleon seems to have decided on the latter: the bank has raised her rate of interest to six: is it reasonable to suppose that the Emperor will now alter his policy, turn round upon what he has done, and try the other method? We think not, at least for the present.

There is another point of view in which the evil f the st spension of the Bank of France must be assumed to be constantly studied by the Emperor. Financially considered, the French people, like their neighbors, divide into two classes speculators on the Bourse and non-speculators. The former class comprises that small circle of men who live by gambling in stocks and by getting up Credits Mobil ers and other swindles, and the daily egis; the latter comprises all the rest of the French-that is to say, the people who acquire and use money solely for the purpose o purchasing the commodities they require. Now, the suspension of the Bank of France would affect these two classes differently. The speculators would be benefitted by it, for it would make money easier, and would enable them to carry their stocks, and keep their bubbles affoat; but the people at large would be seriously injuredfirst, by the depreciation of what notes thay might have on hand at the time; secondly, by the check given to trade and the uncertainty o exchanges; and thirdly, by the general distrust which such a step would create both at home and abroad. Operators on the Bourse would understand well enough that if the bank suspended with specie equal to one-third her circulation, she would be really in a much stronger position after than before the suspension; but the country people, the merchants of Havre, Bordeaux, Nantes and Marseilles; the manufacturers o Lyons and Lille, the storekeepers of Paris, would not reason thus. They would call a suspen sion a failure; they would consider themselves half rained by the bare announcement of the stoppage of the bank; and with French feverish ness, aggravated by a disastrous financial expe rience of a full century, they would be quit likely to turn round upon Napoleon, and lay upon his shoulders the blame of the accident. It

ould in all probability ripen them for a revolu-Driven, therefore, to choose between sacrificing one of the two classes-either the men of the Bourse or the people of France-it seems that the Emperor can hardly hesitate without egregious folly. No doubt, by throwing the financiets overboard, serious inconveniences would follow; money would become very tringent indeed; the bank would be obliged o continue to borrow six or eight or ten mil ions of dollars in gold per week from England at a serious loss to herself; silver would continue for a time to be amassed in the vaults of Austria, Prussia and Russia; trade would be curtailed; many, very many of the existing in dustrial enterprises in France would go to pieces, the Credit Mobilier might fail, and so would several of the bankers : more frauds like that of the Northern Railway would come to light; and for some days, perhaps weeks, great alarm and agitation would exist in the capital, and be propagated to England and the test of the world. Perhaps who knows? - the consequences might be more serious than these; but, taking a calm view of the facts, it hardly reems reasonable to expect anything worse than the picture we have drawn. Between that picture and the almost certain revolution which : pension would be likely to cause, there is no emparison; nothing short of insanity could account for the Emperor's preferring the latter

We think, therefore, that the prevailing tumer that the Bank of France is going to susto hear of continued stringency and repeated commercial disasters both in France and Germany, and also in London, for several mails to

FRIGHT OF THE FREMONTERS.—We have received several letters from various quarters, severely reflecting upon our course in telling the exact truth in relation to the present campaign, and which truths have, it seems, created a tremen dous panic in the Fremont camp. Among others we have the following :- 12 M.-Sunday, Oct. 19, 1856.

ME. Forror. — If M.—Strat, Ott. 18, 1656.

Do not, for Heaven's sake, allow the idea that you give up the election of Col. Fromont. I came last night from Boston; his friends there are hopeful. I went there or Friday in company with Dr. Rob, of that city, who has been in Fennsy ivania four weeks, and who four weeks ago, organized the first German Republican Club. He eays the Germans could not vote a union ticket. Dr. Rob and several more German workers—not wire workers—are to be sent from Boston to morrow; and other places in Massachusetts send men, with money, into Pennsylvania to morrow, also. The whole work had been left in charge of the American organizations, and is defeated. I augur good from it. There will now be three parties in New York as well as Fennsylvania, and is till think we shall win. Truly,

This missive is from a female worker in the cause, and one of the most efficient workers. She

cause, and one of the most efficient workers. She has lately returned from California, and is now devoting her energies to politics in this section, with much vigor and effect. She is mistaken bowever, in supposing that we give up the election of Fremont. We never give up anything. We state facts and truths, and deduce natural con clusions from passing events. We endeavor to rouse up the friends of the cause, and we point the finger of scorn at the traitors who have be trayed it. .

During the last three weeks probably a million of dollars have been spent by the two parties in Pennsylvania. It is supposed that the democra cy has expended at least six or seven hundred thousand, and the balance by the republicans or Fremonters-the Fillmore party merely holding the bag, helping themselves to the funds whenever they could get a chance, and doing no work. These Americans, or Know Nothings, are unmitigated Jeremy Diddlers. In Pennsylvania they have been actively engaged in selling out the Know Nothing lodges to the best bidders, at private sale; and if they could not get a customer in that way, they would put them up at auction. We are also informed that. in some cases the Fillmore leaders have sold out the same identical lodges to both sides, and thus diddled the Fremont and Buchanan party at one blow. The truth of the matter is, that the leaders of the remaining fragments of the broker down, used up Know Nothing party, both here and in Pennsylvania, are now filling their pockets with the money subscribed to carry on the campaign by the two great parties. During the coming fortnight, five millions of dollars will be spent to carry on the war in the central States where the contest is to be decided. By the central States, we mean New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois. All these States are now doubtful, although the democrats protest that they can carry them over the combined forces of the Americans and the Fremonters The friends of Colonel Fremont must carry all these States, except New Jersey, to elect their candidate, with Ohio, the New England and some of the Western States, which they expect to have easily. Now, this prospect of five millions of dollars opens a most splendid field of opera tions for the Know Nothing politicians. It will keep them in bread and butter for the next four years, and furnish the oil to smooth their party machinery and keep it running for the same period. There never was such a vendible party as that which is now grasping at the funds to be used in the central States, where the great Presidential battle is to be fought. It is composed of the shattered fragments, odds and ends of the old parties for the last thirty years, and intrigues of its leaders-their buying and selling, with their avarice, corruption and want of all principle, save that of the almighty dollar-presents a singular and remarkable instance of political and moral turpitude.

NIGGER STOCK IN NICARAGUA.-While Gen. Pierce is endeavoring to force flavery into Kan sas at the point of the bayonet, his democratic ally, Gen. William Walker, has succeeded in doing the same thing in the republic of Nicaragua. Slavery was abolished in Central America nearly forty years ago, and a decree re-affirming its abolition forms part of the constitution of 1838. This decree has recently been declared null and void by Gen. Walker, and all the Southern fire-eaters are at liberty to take their slaves into Nicaragua. Thus slavery extends South and West, and the real policy of the nigger-driving democracy is daily becoming more apparent, This Nicaragua decree is made, says one of our correspondents, for the particular benefit of Mr. Pierre Soulé, who was one of the prime advo-cates of Mr. Buchanan at Cincinnati, and who has since purchased a plantation near Granada for fifty thousand dollars. Probably he will select some first rate Virginia niggers, fresh from the plantations of Gov. Wise, or some of his friends, to work upon this new plantation, and give the Nicaraguenses some new ideas upon republican governments. Cuba and Central America will cut up splendidly for the South, and our Massachusetts friends must be wary, or the boast of Senator Toombs-that he would vet call the roll of his slaves under the shadow of Bunker Hill Monument-may be verified. Our down East friends must be careful, or the nigger drivers will steal a march upon them.

THE RISE IN THE NIGGER MARKET .- Sever, I recent events have made nigger stock look a little more lively, and we should not be surprised if some of Governor Wise's "ebo shin, gizzard foot" fellows went up to the figure he marked for them some months since. The recent election in Pennsylvania has put heart into the Southern dealers in this pleasant article, and we presume that Governor Wise, expecting the triumph of Mr. Buchanan, will consent to remain in the Union a little while longer-at least until all the offices are distributed to his family connections and particular friends. In the meantime, should his party, prevail in the Presidential contest, that little of fair of the Chevalier Brooks, who was going to Washington to take the cash on hand and the books of the concern, previous to a dissolution of partnership, must be indefinitely postponed. But if there is no enterprise open to his aspiring soul in that direction, we would direct the Che valler Brooks' attention to Cuba, where visions of glory will burst on his admiring gaze. Cuba is, of course, to be taken when Mr. Buchanan is elected, according to the Cincinnati platform and the Ostend manifesto. There will be a splendid opening in the nigger trade there, and Brooks & Co. must be prepared for it. Captain-General Concha may as well get ready his traps to leave the ever faithful island at once. We give him fair warning that if the Chevalier Brooks and his Southern fire-eaters find the Marquis at Havana they will get him adrift at exceedingly short no-

THE OPERA WAR-THE CRY IS STILL THEY COME !- We published yesterday a card from a stockholder who represented the bulls, and threw in a bulletin in favor of Maretzek, while today we give a bombshell from the camp of the bears, in which everybody connected with the Opera, from the redoubtable Max himself down to the smallest chorus singer, is entirely used up and set on one side to cool. This communication comes to us from a highly respectable source-in fact, from the inaccessible retreats of the most refined, perfumed, exquisite codfish aristocracy. We trust that it will receive that profound attention from the public which anything emanating from such a highly rarified atmosphere should command.

The writer of this counter-blast says that he has been behind the scenes; some presume he has had an inside view of everything, and cultivated the acquaintance of the prettiest of the ballet girls. However, he pitches into Maretzek with a degree of vigor altogether unequalled, unless by Branch's attacks on the Chief of Police and tells us that hereafter the Opera is to b economically managed, which is refreshing, and we hope will prove to be true.

The war is growing very hot, and though partially eclipsed by the excitement attendant upon the Presidential contest, yet it is still quite exciting, and the warmest interest is felt in it by all the old and young ladies about town, and the shopkeepers in Broadway. We cannot see what either party is driving at, and amid all the confusion it is difficult to form an opinion as to the real merits of the case; but, at all events, it appears that we shall have no more Opera for two months at least. The fashionable world, however, will not be at a loss for a greater light in the musical world than ever yet appeared at the Academy-Sigismund Thalberg will shortly commence his concerts at Niblo's Saloon. Preceded by his great fame, Mr. Thalberg has come among us quietly and like a sensible man. His debut will be hailed with delight by all true admirers of art.

THE LATEST NEWS BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Loss of the Steamship City of Savannah

BAITIMORE, Oct. 18, 1856.
The steamship City of Savannah, from Savannah for Saltimore, sprung a leak in a severe storm on Tuesday last, of Cape Hatteras. The pumps became choked, and the crew were unable to clear her. The rising water soon extinguished the fires, and the vessel sunk or Thursday. The bark Sylph, of Boston, took off the effi cers and crew, who arrived here last night. The steamer was valued at \$30,000, and is insured for \$20,000. Her ored. She belonged to the new Steamship Company between Savannah and Baltimore, and formerly sailed under the name of the "Freeman Rawdon,"

The Steamship Perseverance Destroyed by

BAITIMORE, Oct. 19, 1856. New Orleans papers of Monday last are received. The steamsnip Perseverance, of the New Orleans and Galves-ton line, was burnt at a Texan port on the 3d inst.

News from Nassau, N. P.

The steamer Governor Dudley has arrived here with Nassau dates to the 11th inst. Arrived at Nassau, brig Alma, from New York. The ship Lizzie, prereported sahore with a cargo of lumber, sold for \$855 The salvage awarded was eighty-nine per cent. From Philadelphia.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION - THE AFFAIR OF THE SHIFFLER HOSE COMPAEY.

PHILADRIPHA, Oct. 19, 1856.

The Episcopal Convention has resolved to adjourn

finally on Tuesday evening next.

At the Coroner's inquest in regard to the McIntyre murder, two witnesses recognized John English, of Balti more, as the man who fired the pistel, though one swore that he wore a cap, and the other that he had on a Kossuth hat. By the testimony of the witnesses it was proven that the Shiffler Hose Company was attacked, and that a running fight ensued for a distance of two squares. One witness testified that the deceased was beating a ma over the head when he was shot, and this is corroborated jury will recet to form a verdict this evening

The Enton of to day publishes a letter ,by Captain Fremont's authority, which states that he is not, and never has been a Catholic, and that he never was in a Catholi church at Washington, but always belonged to the Epis copal church. He in no way resembles Col. Fremont but is tailer, of lighter complexion and much younger.

Death of Ex-Governor Sprague, of Rhode

PROVINCES, Oct. 19, 1856. Ex-Governor Sprague, the most extensive manufactur the head of the Fillmore electoral ticket in this State. The propeller Pelican, on her passage here from Ne York yesterday, picked up a box, containing a coffin and corpse, supposed to have been thrown overboard from the steamer Connecticut in the recent storm.

The Horse Show at Boston.

Bosron, Oct. 19, 1856.
The great horse exhibition, under the auspices of the Boston Agricultural Association, opens in this city on Tuesday. Numerous famous horses from New York, Vermont and other States are already on the ground, The exhibition promises to be one of the finest ever held in the country.

The sales of cotton to day amounted to five thousand bales, at yesterday's decline—the quotations being 11%c. a 12c. for midding. The sales of the week were 20,000 bales; slock in port 120,000; decreased receipts, 20,000 bales. Sales of coffee for the week, 2,500 bags; quotations 11%c. steck in port, 21,000 bags. Sugar sells for 9%c. Flour 86 15. Freights unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 10, 1856.
Cotton—Sales to day 6,500 bales. The lower qualities were %c. a %c. lower; middling, 11%c. a 11%c. Tallow sells at 11c. Eastern bay \$25 50. Sterling exchange 9% per cent premium.

BUFFAIO, Oct. 18—6 P. M. NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 17, 1856.

low sells at Lie. Eastern hay \$26 50. Sterling exchange \$9\$; per cent premium.

BUTTALO, Oct. 18—6 P. M.

Flour in good shipping demand; saics 3,500 bbls., at \$6 55 for indiana_\$56 50 for Ohio, \$5 50 for No. 2 superline, and \$6 37 for choice Michigan. Wheat held firmly: saics 10,000 bushels, at \$1 20 for Chicago spring, and \$1 45 as 147 for common to choice white. Corn tends upward; saics 12,600 bushels at \$4 50. a 55c., and a cargo to arrive on private terms. Baricy steady, saics 2,500 bushels common, at \$1 20. Canal freights firm; 165/cc, for corn and 21c. for wheat to New York. Receipts for the twenty four hours ending at noon to day—4,164 bbls. flour; 46,000 bushels wheat. Canal exports—2,883 bbls. flour; 46,000 bushels wheat. 21.831 do. corn, 29,420 do. oats. The wind for the past week has been blowing up the lake, and consequently the strivats have been light. It is now changed, and a large fleet of vessels will be here by Monday.

Osweod, Oct. 18—5 P. M.

Oswmoo, Oct. 18-6 P. M. Oswmoo, Oct. 18.—5 P. M.
Wheat without material change in price, with a good shipping demand: raies 30,000 bushels, at \$1.40 a \$1.51 for white Canadian, and \$1.42 for red Ohio. Corn duit.
Canal freights, 14c. for corn, and 1cc. for wheat, to New York. Lake imports to day—50,200 bushels wheat, 20.300 bushels orn, 3,800 bushels rye. Canal exports—1,800 bbb. Sour. 49,800 bushels rye. Canal exports—corn, 0,200 bushels rye.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 18, 1856.

Cotton dell, with small sales. Prices without material dency. Sales of the week, 100,000 pieces.

Cotton dell, with small sales. Prices without material dency. Sales of the week, 100,000 bls. Printing cloths—prices firm, tending upwards. Sales of the week, 40,000 pieces.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Strays Court—Cactar—Part 1st.—Nos. 839, 1610, 2608, 719, 764, 792, 820, 461, 862, 934, 1037, 1063, 1102, 411, 360, 1157, 784, 1573, 1629, 1744, 1082, 2142 to 2350, 1242 d.—Nos. 1794, 1764, 666, 629, 928, 406, 777, 1050, 746, 1614, 1629, 884, 1869, 1787, 1808,4, 1816, 1822,4, 1951, 961, 1631, 5038, 2683, 1869, 369, 1883, 2017, 2131, Judge Gould, of the Third district will preside la part second.

SUPPLIES COURT—Special Term—1st Class —Nos. 11, 35. 2d class —Nos. 73, 15, 23, 70, 92, 94, 106, 122, 193. USTRO STATES DETRICT COURT.—Nos. 33, 75, 10, 77 to 53. to 83.
EVTENIOR COURS.—Nos. 65, 250, 251, 252, 254, 269, 275, 283, 374, 271, 311, 1865, 326, 263, 246, 349, 355, 358, 34, 368, 266, 367, 31, 68, 241, 164, 368, 399, 370, 372, 313, 374, 375.

COURSE FIRMS—Part 1.—Nos. 6, 183, 243, 521, 600, 726, 727, 764, 382, 368, 569, 1109, 1110, 1111, 1112. Part 2.—Nos. 1045, 1069, 1044, 588, 544, 942, 918, 1064, 1018, 806, 74734. 1168, 1106, 1107, 1108.

the returns on the vote for Governor, we have have thus far received from Florida. It is made up mostly from | Madison | 425 | Columbia | 425 | Alachua | 130 | Duyal | 273 | Putnam | 80g | Bt. Johns | 136 | Nassau | 69 | Leoz | Gadaden | 244 | Democratic major | 244 | Democratic major | 245 | Democratic major | 246 | Democratic 2,631

.... 413 VOTE FOR CONGRESSMAN IN CINCINNATI.-The following is the vote in the First and Second Cincinnati Congress

sional districts of Obio:-First District. Taft, rep. 3,106 Gurley, rep. 4,404
Pendieten, dem 5,98 Grossbeck, dem 5,207
Torrence, K. N. 2,389 Harrison, K. N. 3,111 THE VOTE IN PHILADELPHIA .- The Philadelphia North American says the vote polled in that city at the late election, was truly extraordinary. It foots up 68,642, according to the Return Judges, but as they have excluded several precincts, the whole total will probably reach 70,000. The highest vote ever polled before in Philadel-

indicates a population of near 600,000 in the city. OPINIONS OF GOV. WISE IN ALABAMA -After quoi of the threats of Gov. Wise against the Union, the Mobile

phia was at the election last spring, when the number

was 55,259. The increase, taking the present official aggregate, is 12,850. If this vote be an honest one it

Advertiser, of the 11th, says:—

It was stated some months ago—we believe, last winter—in some papers, as a metancholy fact, that the intellect of Mr. Wise was manifesting upmistakable evidencesthat he was bocoming insene. The hypothesis now would
certainly be a charitableone, for upon what other ground
can the extraordinary sentiment abnogated be accounted
for? He who, in the possession of all his faculties and of
sober sense, could give expression to such a sentiment,
would richly deserve to be hung in effigy, on a gallows
high as Haman's. Whether insace or not, Wine is unfit
to occupy the place he does. Instead of possessing coolness, discretion, judgment, and goed practical sense,
which the present crists so much requires, his passionatoravings, his boundless a suse of everybody who will not
receive his ipse dirit unquestioned and unquestioning, his
bigoted, proscriptive and narrow-contracted views, are
making him the laughing stock of the country, the political Don Quixote of the times.

KANAS——A letter from Kanass, dated October 3, says-Advertiser, of the 11th, says:-

that large companies of emigrants are now coming into Kansas unmolested, and another, of date 28th September, says that Governor Geary has granted writs for the ar-rest of Dr. Stringfellow, Gov. Reid, and other pro-slavery men, but none had as yet been arrested.

A FAIR BUSINESS TRANSACTION .- The August's Chronicle of the 15th rays:-

of the 18th rays:—

Seriously, all this talk that the North cannot do without, our cotton, and cannot get it without our will, and all; that, is the most arrant humbug, and shows that those who talk thus are ignorant of the lawsithat govern trade and of the dispositions of our people. We put our cotton in the market to be sold to the buyer who will pay the most. What matter to the planter is it who gats it er where it goes, so he gets his money? The necessity is agreat upon us to sell as upon buyers to buy. Does any one seriously think that the division of the Union into separate governments would prevent the North procuring cotton to keep its factories in work, er is any one seriously think that the division of the Union into separate governments would prevent the North procuring cotton to keep its factories in work, er is any one so green as to suppose that the Southern planter is going to starve himself to carry out a scheme of vengeance against some Northern factory girl by starving her?

WHAT DOUGLAS HAS HEIN SATENG.—In a speech of Sena-

WHAT DOUGLAS HAS BEEN SAYING .- In a speech of Sens. tor Douglas, delivered at Galena recently, and reported, says the Augusta Chronicle, in a democratic paper, he re-

They call me a pro-slavery man; but I am, like you, opposed to slavery, and rejoice in the policy which has made the alarcholding States of seventy years ago free States at this time. I am proud that my adopted States Illinois is a free State, and will remain so. All Northern democrafs are opposed to slavery.

A PRIMOVAL IN KANEAR. - Mr. G. W. Brown writes from Lawrence, Oct. 7, to the Ciucinnati Gazette, that Mr. Shoemaker, the Public Receiver, has been recently removed, to make room for the most servile lick-spittle to be found in the country. The only crime urged against Mr. Shoemaker, is the fact that he sy mpathines with those who are in favor of making Karsas a free State. Border ruffians drove him by violence from Leavenworth City, with hundreds of other good men, and Frank Pierce drove him out of office, and appointed a tool in his place.

INDIANA .- The loss of Indiana (if lost) is attributable to the Know Nothings, who voted direct for Willard, and sgainst the republican nominees. The truth is that the friends of Mr. Fillmore are just numerous enough to detroy, without having the least efficiency for good.

MEETING OF THE GOVERNOUS.—The Charleston Standard of the 15th, alluding to the meeting of the Lovernors at Faleigh, N. C. at the recent fair, says:-

faleigh, N. C. at the recent fair, says:—
It is scarcely necessary for us to say that we are it is scarcely necessary for us to say that we are it sace at such a movement. In articles published a few cays since we endeavored to demonstrate the imperative a cessaity for concert and organization at the South. We are not concerned about the form of such organization. We wish a centre of intelligence and authority common to the whole South, and the executives of the several States, it possessed of the independence to act up to the responsibilities of the high position they assume, will constitute an organization which may be adequate to at least some of the emergencies of our condition. THE RESULT IN PERMENLIVANIA, AND ITS CAUSE .- Benja

min F. Briler, Esq., of Lowell, says the Boston Telegraph, ranks in Massachusetts, and one of the delegates to the Convention at Cincinnati, said, yesterday, while speaking of the Pennsylvania election, that it would be found that twenty thousand members of the Order of United Americans, who had been reckoned up to the day of the election as Fillmore men, had voted the Buchanan State OUT AGAIN.-The Paterson, N. J., Guardien continues to fing dirt in the eyes of its Buchanan friends. It-

to fing dirt in the eyes of its Buchanan friends. It mays:—

If the State is carried by the small majority of a paltry thousand or so for our cause—and if the republicans, a party only five months oid, has so nearly defeated our general tickel—does it portend that the people are gotting averse to democratic principles? No. It only shows that where the content is between two well known democrats, the masses will not be tied down by conventions; and it also proves the popularity of the republican candidate, John C. Fremoni, a democrat of the dyed-in-the-wool stamp, of the cangetic Jacksonian model, of the profession of Washington, and of the creed of Jefferson-From such a one there is no danger to the democracy, even though he was not cominated by the regular democratic convention. But this much we do know, that whether he is the regular candidate or not, he is supported by "Old Ironsides," that life long champion of the people, whe never voice any other than a democratic ticket since the perilling of his all for the glory of our country. That he is recommended and supported by Francis P. Blair, the boson friend of Jackson, and the very marrow of regular old fashioned democracy. Our honest conviction is that the election of Fremont would not prove-disastrous to the democratic party.

GERMAN BOLTERS.—The Canonanti Enquirer (democratic) of the 17th charges the Germans of Hamilton-county with having boiled. It says:—

Had the Germans stood by their colors, and voted as heretofore, the democratic parity of Tacaday is Hamilton-

Had the Germans stood by their colors, and voted as heretofore, the democratic majority on Tucaday is Hamil-ton county would have been eight thousand. We have gained everywhere but in the old democratic strongholds where the Germans prependerate.

there the Germans prependerate.

Horson's Choice.—Ex Speaker Littlejohn is running for Assembly in Oswego county, N. Y., against Speaker Rob ingon, of the present Ho nson, of the present House.

ILLEGAL VOTING —The Louisville Journal sees the lo-

custs coming, and gives the Know Nothing leaders imely warning. It says:-

As surely as there is a blue sky above us, our political opponents (the nigger driving democracy) have for some time past been making systematical arrangements to cast thousands of frandulent votes in Kentucky on the 4th of THE NEW ORIES AS DELTA RESURED .- The Mobile Regis er of the 14th says of the Delta :- "When that paper as-

sumes to be the expounder of democracy, or a teacher of syalty to loyal Southern men, it should be treated with the contempt its presumption deserves."

HOS. GRONGE S. HIGLARD, in a Fillmore meeting in Bos

on, on the 16th inst., after setting forth the qualifications and claims of Mr. Fillmore for the Presidency, came down upon Col. Fremont with a perfect shower of brick, se he thought, no doubt, when he delivered himself of

the following:—
We have among us a gentleman who has qualities not nilke those of Mr. Fremont. I mean Dr. Kane. (Applaure.) Let me not mention him without a tribute to his genius, enterprise and high sentiments of humanity. Foth are young men—both have served their country, the in the army and the other in the navy—both of delicate, even feeble organization, but both faithful in the rath of inquiry in which they were engaged. He thought the same arguments which had been adduced in support of Dr. Kane. The admirers of Fremont were among women, whose heads were up to their cars in their hearts; boys and young men without experience, and clergymen who leave spiritual things for politics.

Democratic And Krow Norman Fusion in the Fifth

The Democratic Congressional Convention in the Fifth district of Massachusetts, have endorsed Hon. William Ap pleton, the Fillmore Know Nothing candidate, for Congress, in opposition to Hon. Anson Burlingame.

Breekingings ACAIN OF THE STURE.—The democrats are

low turning their attention to Kentucky. Mr. Breckin ridge has concluded to again take the stump in his own State, and will address a mass meeting in Lexington on the 23d inst. Gov. Wright and Joses D. Bright, both o Indiana, have also been cast for Kentucky. Of those tw